

JUAN COLON  
 alias CRISTOBAL COLON  
 alias CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS  
 WAS A SPANISH JEW

Brother Nectario M.



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PORTRAIT & CRYPTIC SIGNATURE OF "COLUMBUS" proved to be an acrostic in Roman characters of the first letters of a Hebrew prayer for forgiveness for the sin of pretending to be a Christian that was authorized by Rabbis during the Inquisition.

COLON  
(alias Cristobal Colon, alias Christopher Columbus)  
THE SPANIARD

LECTURE GIVEN IN THE CITY HALL OF CADIZ ON  
DECEMBER 10, 1966

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## PREFACE

This report on the origins, birthplace and life of America's effective discoverer, Juan Colon alias Christopher Columbus, has special significance because in effect it bears the imprimatur of the Church. It explains why it is that the Holy Office of the Vatican has turned a deaf ear to the suggestions and demands of many uninformed persons that Christopher Columbus be made a saint.

Friar Nectario points out that his research fully confirms the records regarding Columbus that the Vatican has in its library — that he was a Spanish Jew who was supposedly converted, a Marrano. Born in the Jewish ghetto village of Genoa, on the island, Majorca, he fled, with his map-maker brother Bartholome, under a death sentence for their role in a rebellion against the local ruler, to Portugal. There he took part in a number of exploratory voyages, under Admiral Azumabaga, along the West coast of Africa. Subsequently he engaged in piracy in the service of the French Duc D' Anjou against the Spanish monarchs, whose aid in effecting the escape of Spanish Jewish exiled refugees he subsequently sought under the alias, Christopher Columbus (a name borrowed from an acquaintance, an Italian wool merchant from Genoa, Italy). This flight was in the guise of an exploration, supposedly in the quest of a new route to the spices and other riches of the East Indies. However, Colon alias Columbus had learned what land lay on the other side of the Atlantic from a sea captain from Huelva, Spain, who had been blown across the ocean by a storm to the American coast.

Presentation of the ample proof of Columbus' Jewish origin and of his fate at the hands of the murderous and genocidal Inquisition that accounts for the cover-up myth promulgated by the Church that he is buried on two continents, in Spain and in the West Indies, and that his bones rest in two Cathedrals, on both sides of the Atlantic, will be made in my forthcoming book: **THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA: A JEWISH CONSPIRACY.**

Emanuel M. Josephson

## REPORT BY FRIAR NECTARIO M.

Most Excellent Sr. D. Jose Maria Peman, President of the  
Royal Spanish American Academy

Most Excellent Sr. General Fernandez Vallespin, Military  
Governor of Cadiz

Most Excellent Sr. Lahera, Mayor of Cadiz

Most Excellent Sr. D. Antonio Muro Orejon, representative of  
the Most Excellent Sr. Rector of the University of Seville,  
and Professor of History

Sr. Consul General of Venezuela in Cadiz

Most Reverend Brother Provincial of the La Salle Brotherhood  
of Spain in Madrid

Sr. President of the Bolivian Society of Seville.

Members of the Royal Spanish American Academy and worthy  
representatives of the local clergy

Most Reverent Honorable Directors and Fellow Brethern of La  
Salle

Ladies and Gentlemen

On the occasion of the conferring on me of the Cross of  
the Knight of the Order of Isabella the Catholic Queen, that  
the Government of this noble nation agreed to grant me at  
the request of the Royal Hispano-American Academy, I  
was asked to deliver an address on a subject of my choice.  
After a few perplexed moments, I chose:

## COLON, THE SPANIARD.

With your kind attention, I shall now commence.

Since I began the study of history, I have always been told  
and read that Cristobal Colon, named the discoverer of  
America, was of Italian nationality, and that he had been born in  
Genoa, Liguria. I never questioned the truth of this teaching.  
But since my youth, I have specialized in American studies and  
soon realized that the personality of Cristobal Colon, his origin  
and his discovery itself, presented puzzling aspects to all  
historians.

After long, patient research, I became convinced that  
Cristobal Colon was not Italian but was really a Spaniard;

and I here present the bases of my conclusions, which on analysis I feel confident you will find convincing and true.

First, Christopher Columbus, of Genoa, Italy, the supposed discoverer of America, is a person entirely different from Cristobal Colon, the real discoverer.

One of the strongest indications that refute the belief that Colon was an Italian from Genoa, Liguria, that has baffled all historians, is his ignorance of Italian and its Genoese dialect. Cristobal Colon, the navigator and discoverer of America did not speak or write Italian, but did speak and write Spanish.

Cristoforo Colombo, of Genoa, Liguria, it has been amply established, was born in 1451 and lived in Italy in 1473; and in 1479 he testified under oath in Italian. Cristobal Colon wrote and spoke in the tongue of Cervantes, in Spanish that contained expressions and words in the Portuguese and Catalanian dialect. Nowhere in his writings can there be found any Italian idioms or expressions. Is it credible that he would have completely forgotten his native Italian language that he spoke until the age of twenty-seven years?

There exists only a short paragraph that supposedly was written by Colon in Italian. It comprises sixty-four words, of which twenty-two are Spanish. The remaining forty-two words, eleven of which were written in the Castillian form, reveal a complete ignorance of Italian. Among the thirty-three words that illustrate his ignorance of Italian, there were interspersed several Latin expressions. For brevity, I shall not quote at length the detailed analysis of these facts presented by scholarly Prudencio Otero Sanchez in his work: "SPAIN, THE NATIVE LAND OF COLON."

Additional proof that Colon did not know the Italian language is the letter that he addressed on December 27, 1504, to Genoa, to Sire Juan Luis. Instead of writing to him in Italian, as one would expect in view of the latter's ignorance of Spanish, Colon wrote the letter in Spanish, and sent it to Ambassador Nicolas Oderigo, who knew Spanish because of his long residence in the Court of the

Catholic monarchs. Colon asked Ambassador Oderigo to translate the enclosed letter for Juan Luis. Likewise, he wrote to the office of the Bank of San Giorgio in Spanish though no one there could read or write Spanish.

If Colon had known Italian, he would not have had to resort to the aid of an interpreter to translate his letters. He would have written them, himself, in Italian.

This clearly indicates that Cristobal Colon was not Cristoforo Colombo, the distinguished Italian who lived in Genoa, as attested by notarial certificates in 1470, 1472 and 1479, executed at the time that Colon was in Portugal after having been at sea for twenty three years (as stated by him in his diary of his first voyage, on December 21, 1492.)

No thorough and unbiased historian can ever identify Cristoforo Colombo, the Italian, with Cristobal Colon who had no knowledge of that language. Nor could he represent that the former had settled in Portugal in 1476 and lived there until he migrated to Spain in 1484 and learned to speak and write Spanish fluently and with elegance. This would indeed be a miracle refuting all logic. It is needless to refute so absurd and improbable an assumption. Cristoforo Colombo was not, could not have been, Cristobal Colon, the discoverer of America.

THE NAME COLON IS TYPICALLY SPANISH,  
& COLOMBO, ITALIAN.

It is an error to allege that Cristobal Colon is the same person as Cristoforo Colombo, and that the latter, on going to Spain, in 1484, had translated his name into Spanish, to Cristobal Colon. The evidence proves that that assertion is absolutely false. Colon always bore that name as did his ancestors. Colon himself solemnly avowed, in 1498, in the Institution of the Right of Primogeniture this fact. It reads:

"The said Right of Primogeniture will devolve and be inherited by the next of kin, who shall bear always the name of his father and ancestors, Colon, for whom it was prescribed and who inherited it legitimately. The Right of Primogeniture must not be passed on to any woman, unless here, in Seville (where this has been written I and anywhere

else in the world, a man of my true lineage named as I and my ancestors, Colon, can not be found."

This document in itself, is sufficient proof to put an end to the Italian theory of Colombo being the name of the discoverer and his ancestors. In declaring that Colon has always been his name and that of his ancestors, he destroyed the theory that Colombo had been his name or that of his ancestors. How can we pretend that Colombo was the name of an Italian Colon, when that is a flat contradiction of the great Admiral's own statement?

PEDRO MARTIR DE ENGHERIA, WHO FOR THE PURPOSE OF HELPING COLON BROADCAST THE MYTH THAT HE WAS FROM GENOA, LIGURIA, EVENTUALLY WAS THE ONE, HOWEVER, WHO REVEALED HIS TRUE ORIGIN, AS WILL BE RELATED, ALWAYS USED HIS CORRECT NAME, COLON; AND HE GAVE IT ITS LATIN FORM, COLONUS, AND NOT COLUMBUS.

OF WHAT REGION OF SPAIN WAS COLON A NATIVE?

Since it is indubitable that Colon was not an Italian, of what Spanish province was a native, and what proof have we of it?

The surname Colon often appears written with an "m" instead of an "n", as is typical Spanish usage in Galicia, Castille, Valencia and Catalonia, especially in the Balearic Islands.

Celestino Garcia de la Riega, in a speech before the Madrid Geographical Society in 1898, solemnly announced that Cristobal Colon, the discoverer of the New World, was a native of Pontevedra, Galicia. This idea was based on the finding of thirteen documents and inscriptions bearing the name Colon as late as 1480 and 1490, the oldest being found in the Church of St. Mary of Pontevedra.

The name Colon, in Galicia, long antedated the discovery of America. According to Prudencio Otero Sanchez, famous Galician historian, records bearing it date back to the

beginning of the XVth century, almost a century earlier. There is not the slightest doubt of the Spanish character of that name. It was also common in Castille, as noted by a Madrid parish priest in the October, 1966, issue of the newspaper, "YA", on the basis of the archives of his parish dating back centuries. But Colon, or Colom, is typically Catalanian; and it is usually written with an "m", meaning "dove". There it is quite common, especially in Majorca, in the Balearic Islands, where I shall point out, the illustrious discoverer of the New World was born.

## PROOFS THAT CRISTOFORO COLOMBO WAS ITALIAN

Before presenting you with the evidence that Colon was a Majorcan, let me first say a few words about Cristoforo Colombo, of Genoa. What do we know about him? The city of Genoa, in honor of their native son, whom they believe to be the discoverer of America, made a monumental search of the archives of Italy for documents relating to him, his parents, and other relatives and next of kin. Photostats of all the documents found were published, and I have carefully studied them in detail. They help us prove that Cristoforo Colombo Canajosa, of Genoa was not the Spaniard, Cristobal Colon.

According to notarial certificates included in the above work, Cristoforo Colombo, son of Dominico Colombo, appeared before notary Jacobo Calvi on September 22, 1470 in Genoa; and on October 31 of the same year and in the same city, before notary Nicolas Raggio, and stated that he was the son of Dominico, was nineteen years of age, this placing the year of his birth as 1451.

ON THE SAME DATE, CRISTOBAL COLON, THE DISCOVERER OF AMERICA, WAS THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OLD. THIS BECOMES APPARENT FROM THE STATEMENT OF ANDRES BERNALDEZ, PRIEST OF THE PALACES, IN HIS "HISTORIA DE LOS REYES CATOLICOS", who knew Colon and was in



touch with him for many years. This priest states that Colon was in Valladolid in 1505, at the age of seventy years. This fixes his birth date in 1435, and indicates that he was sixteen years older than Cristoforo Colombo. Obviously Colombo could not be the discoverer of America. As Colon's son, Fernando, and historians point out, Cristobal Colon had started going to sea at the age of fourteen years, and by 1470, he had been at sea for more than twenty years in the very year that Cristoforo Colombo, son of Dominico Colombo, then nineteen years old, had not left Italy. In 1472, at the time that Colon was fighting in the Mediterranean, in the service of Renato D'Anjou, Cristoforo Colombo, still in Italy, appeared before notary Tomas de Zosco to acknowledge with his father Dominico, a debt of 140 lire.

Cristobal Colon himself confirmed his activities in the Mediterranean, at that time. He wrote:

"King Reinal sent me to Tunis to take the galliot

Fernandina. . ." He added, however, that he returned to his base at Marseilles and continued to Cartagena. But he is silent about his helping the Barcelonians, under the name of Juan Colon, against Juan II and in the service of Renato of Anjou whom the Catalonians had recognized as their king.

There is much other evidence that completely dispels the idea that a Colon, of Genoa, Italy, was known by the name of Colombo; and establishes firmly that the two were different personalities: Colombo, the Italian, then twenty one years old, and Colon, the Spaniard from Majorca, aged thirty five years. For Cristoforo Colombo stated in his affidavit signed by him in Savona, in 1472, that he was the son of Dominico Colombo and of Susana Fontanarossa, and by profession an Italian dealer in wool from Genoa. Many Genoese at that time sailed across the Mediterranean and along the Atlantic Coast from Portugal to England on the north, and Guinea, on the south. Cristoforo Colombo stated in an affidavit of August 25, 1479 that he had sailed on business to Portugal between 1475 to 1478, when he was twenty-seven years old; and that a year earlier he had

## MALLORCA



## ISLAND OF MAJORCA

Star marks location of the village of Genoa (Spanish: Genova) the birthplace claimed by Christopher Columbus because it deceived folks into believing that he was Italian. It lies on the outskirts of Felanitx where his parents, the Coloms lived. It was a Jewish ghetto.

been entrusted by Paolo, at the time both of them were in Lisbon, with the purchase of sugar in the Madeiras.

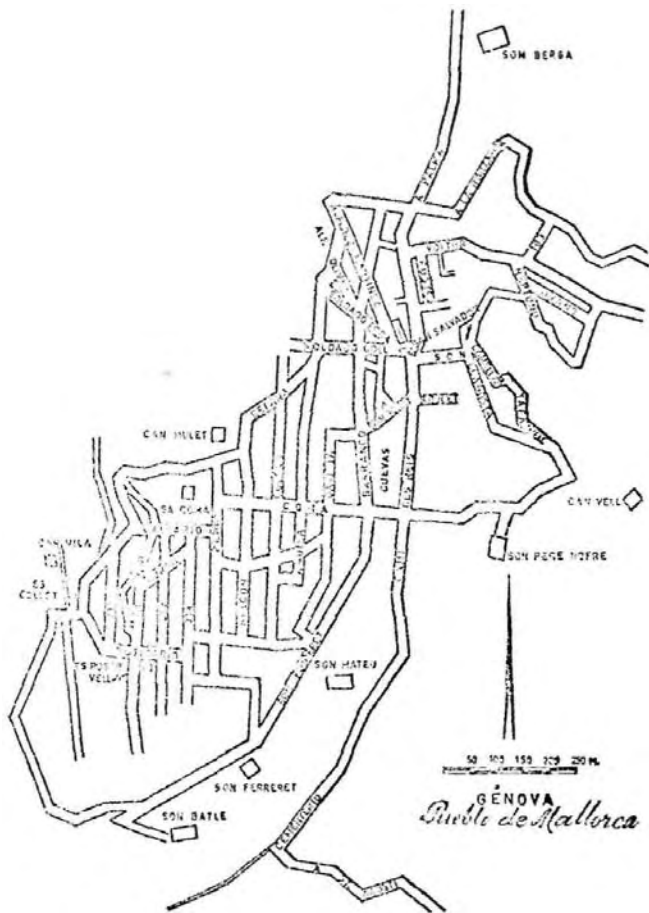
CRISTOFORO COLOMBO, ACCORDING TO MANUEL LOPEZ FLORES, DIED AT SEA YEARS LATER. HE OBVIOUSLY WAS NOT THE SAME PERSON AS CRISTOBAL COLON, THE DISCOVERER OF AMERICA.

## COLON WAS MAJORCAN JEW

The name Colon, or Colom, has long been common in the Balearic Islands. IT WAS THE SURNAME OF JEWISH FAMILIES. IN THE ARCHIVES OF CATALONIA AND THE BALEARIC ISLANDS, MANY PEOPLE OF THAT NAME WERE STIGMATIZED AS JEWS. Near Felanitx, there is a port that bears that name: Port Colom. Its origin goes back to the first half of the XIIIth century. On the outskirts of Felanitx there is a farmhouse that bears the name Colon (pronounced Colom).

People named Colon still live in several parts of the island of Majorca; and in some villages and neighborhoods tales of Colon are heard. In Genova (the Spanish version of Genoa) a village a few kilometers west of Palma de Majorca, a structure known as "Colon's house" is still pointed out. Antonio Vidal Isern stated in his article in the November 18, 1966 issue of the Diario de Majorca. Genova, in Colon's day, was a group of houses that served as a refuge for smugglers and adventurers. Cristobal Colon wrote that he was born in Genova, signifying that the Majorcan Genoa was his birthplace. However, it is possible that he actually was born in Felanitx, because it is reported that his parents lived there, and it was from there that he fled from Majorca. (It is understandable that when he found it expedient to hide his faith and his origin, and pretend to be Italian, he shrewdly stated his birthplace to be nearby Genoa, leaving it to his hearers to infer that that he meant Genoa, Italy. Ed.)

Because of the many persons named Colon in Majorca,



MAP OF GENOA, A TOWN ON THE ISLAND OF MAJORCA

and because of its insularity, several historians in the past advanced the idea that Colon was a native of the island. The Catalonian origin of Colon emerged about the XVIIth century in the work of Serro and Postius; in the present century numerous Catalonian historians have advanced evidence, including Carreras, Candi, Taberner, Soldevilla; and lately Carrera Valls and the great Peruvian historian Luis Ulloa has advanced added proof of Colon's Catalonian origin, in papers presented before the Seville Historical Congress and, in 1930, before the Hamburg Historical Congress. Also numerous magazine and newspaper articles in recent years point out the Majorcan origin of the Great Admiral, including those by Canals, Alemany, Malosiver, Aran Ferrer, Millas Vallicrosa, Lianas de Niubo, Casper Sabater and Angel Rodriguez, whose works we have consulted in preparing this lecture.

Recent discoveries have fully confirmed the Catalonian-Majorcan origin of Colon. Several years ago an invaluable document was discovered that firmly established the birthplace of Cristobal Colon, in a book entitled CRISTOPHORI CLAVI BAMBERGENSISIOAN DE SACRO BOSCO — ROMAE 1558 (Ex officio Dominico Basae: 21x15, 484 pp. Illustrated cover bearing in the center the drawing of an armillary sphere with various subjects on the keystone; on the reverse of the front cover there is inscribed "Ex libris Borromei" by hand in characters in use at the time of the printing of the volume, obviously indicating that it was from the library of the Borromeo family.)

The book was purchased by the Milanese scholar and booklover, Luigi Rimol (or Rimaldi) from the cart of a street vendor who peddled in the streets of Milan. When he got home, he detached the leather guard plates from the cover and was amazed to find there a document of unsuspected value. Written by Count Juan de Borromeo, of the illustrious Milanese Borromeos, kin of St. Carlos Borromeo, it clearly relates that he was informed confidentially by Pedro Martir de Angheria that Cristobal Colon was from Majorca and not from Genoa (Italy).  
At

that time Angheria had a privileged position in the Court of the Catholic monarchs, that of Royal Treasurer. He also served Count Juan de Borromeo as correspondent and secret agent. Of this there is ample proof.

The finding of this important document was announced by its discoverer to Rubio Borrás, librarian of the University of Barcelona, and he forwarded him the original, a photostat of which illustrates the work of Renato Lianas de Niubo, "EL ENIGMA DE CRISTOBAL COLON". Later the original was sold to an American, Richard Aramil. Written on one side of a sheet of paper measuring 23 x 28 cms., it has inscribed 18 lines. It has been examined and studied by expert paleographers who identify it as dating back to the end of the XVth century. It embodies a confidential report to Count Don Juan de Borromeo by the historian Pedro Martir de Angheria who was the originator of the myth that Colon came from Genoa, Liguria. Juan de Borromeo was Marquis de Angheria as well as Count of Arona, who was important and influential in Milan and enjoyed the added prestige of defeating the Swiss at Cosmodella and recovered for Milan the province of Novaro that had wrongly been seized by them in 1417. A man of great talent and fortune, he had always been interested in Spanish affairs, and had sent his protegee Pedro M. de Argheria, priest, historian and reputed physician, after a stay in France in the Court of Louis XI, to Spain where he had made a brilliant record. From Spain, Angheria made reports to Borromeo which are available documentation. Thus, in a letter of May 14, 1493, he reported the attempt on the life of Ferdinand the Catholic, in which report he mentions:

"There returned from the antipodes a certain Cristobal Colon, from Genoa, that had received from his sovereign after much toil, three ships to that region."

But he dropped the subject with the comment that he leaves "affairs so remote. . .

On October 21, 1494, Angheria wrote again to his renowned protector, Count Borromeo, and it is probable that it was in that report that he included the confidential



note on the Marjorcan origin of Cristobal Colon. Niubo points out in his "EL ENIGMA. . ." that added import is given to the document by the confidential relationship (of Angheria) with Borromeo and the fact that as a friend of Colon, he originated the myth that Colon was of Italian origin.

The high religious zeal that characterized the noble house of Borromeo, as exemplified clearly in the instance of illustrious St. Carlos, no doubt prompted Count Juan de Borromeo not to take with him to the grave the secret of the birthplace of Cristobal Colon. That may have been responsible for his solemnly decreeing that after his death his statement be put between the covers of the book. It reads:

"I Juan de Borromeo, being forbidden to tell the truth have secretly known through Sr. Pedro de Angheria, Treasurer of the Catholic King of Spain,... must preserve for history, the fact that Cristobal Colon was a native of Majorca and not of Liguria. Pedro de Angheria decided that the slyness used by Juan Colom must be kept secret because Juan Colom had been advised to pretend, for political and religious reasons, that he was Cristobal Colon, in order to request the help of the vessels from the King of Spain. Colom, after all, is the (Spanish) equivalent of (the Italian) Colombo; and there has been found living in Genoa one such Cristobal (?) Colombo Canajosa, son of Domingo and of Susana Fontanarossa, who should not be confused with the West Indies navigator.

"In Bergamo, in the year of our Lord 1494."

## BIOGRAPHY OF CRISTOBAL COLON

In the middle of the XVth century there lived in Felanitx, Majorca, a Juan Colom, father of two sons named Juan, the eldest, and Bartolome, the younger, a fairly well-to-do rural landowner (not a tenant farmer as were most of the



inhabitants of the island). Juan Colom junior, Borromeo identified as the one who changed his name to Cristobal when he entered into deals with the monarchs of Spain, and thereafter became the discoverer of America.

An important feature of this valuable document is that it clarifies the reasons for Colon hiding his true identity, that were stated as:

- a. First, political reasons
- b. Secondly, religious motives

Later I shall detail what were the political and religious motives that compelled Colon to hide his true identity. This document reaffirms that Juan Colom was the original name of the discoverer of America.

The Catalanian rustics and Majorcan farmers were oppressed by excessive levies and subjected to harsh treatment by the noble landowners. Led by a Simon Ballester, they rose in arms against the landowners and laid siege on the city for thirty days. In this revolt, the brothers Juan and Bartolome Colon played a prominent role. It was suppressed when there arrived in Majorca reinforcements of two thousand well-armed and well equipped troops sent from Naples by King Alfonso of Aragon.

This Majorcan insurrection of 1454 also had political motivation. It coincided with the rebellion of the Barcelona factions "La Gabela de Busca" and "La Vega". In the same year a Naples decree had put an end to slavery and its evils and abuses. But the aforesaid insurrection had taken place in spite of it.

## COLON A REBEL FUGITIVE

Juan Colon's two sons, Juan and Bartolome fled from Felanitx, and then from Majorca. (Confirmation is given to Colon's origin and attachment to Felanitx by his first act following his discovery of the New World. On a picturesque hill near Felanitx there is a celebrated sanctuary known as San Salvador. In memory of it he named the first island that he discovered on October 12, 1492, the island of

Guanahani, San Salvador). The elder Colon, father of the fugitives, was held responsible for them; and he lost most of his estate.

The famous Majorcan historian Don Jose Maria Quadrado y Nieto, in his work, *FORENSES CONTRA CIUDADANOS*, published in 1847, stated that "with the flight of the two Colons all resistance ended." In the amnesty pardoning all the revolutionists, Juan and Bartolome Colon who had fled with Miguel Ballester, the son of Simon Ballester, the leader of the revolt, were excepted. The latter, after staying in hiding for a time, was captured, and was drawn and quartered. The Colon brothers would have shared the same fate if they had been captured. Years later, when Juan Colon had become Cristobal Colon, Admiral of the Ocean Sea, Friar Bartolome de las Casas reported that he Colon had a good friend named Miguel Ballester, whom he appointed Mayor of La Concepcion, and tutor of his son Diego. No doubt he was his companion from Majorca. Las Casas states that he knew him well and regarded him as a Catalan (a Majorcan is a Catalan) with certainty, because he heard him speak in that language.

There is additional proof that Colon knew the Catalan language. In the catalogue of the Seville Columbian Library founded by Fernando Colon, is an entry that reads:

Cristobal Colon: A letter sent to the ration clerk in 1493.

In Catalan. It was numbered 4643, but has disappeared.

(Cited by Rafael Pineda Hanez in his *LA ISLA DE*

*COLON*, p. 249.) In that year the ration clerk was Luis de Santangel. On February 15, 1493, Colon, on board of the *Nina*, wrote the well-known letter to Luis de Santangel. In its heading, Colon erroneously stated that it was written from the Canary Island, instead of from the Azores. It was dispatched from Lisbon. On arrival at that city, Luis de Santangel published it in April 1493, a month after the arrival of Colon at the port of Palos. This is probably the letter in the Catalan-Majorcan dialect that was listed in the

catalogue of the Columbian Library. For publication it had been translated into Spanish.

What happened to Colon after his flight from Majorca with his brother Bartholome and his friend Miguel Ballester? Juan Colom, the future discoverer of America, had left Majorca with a death sentence hanging over him, when he was not yet twenty one years of age. Quadrado y Nieto, in his cited work, was the first to suspect the identity of the rebellious Juan Colom of Felanitx with Cristobal Colon, discoverer of the New World. This view was supported by Don Luis de Ulloa, the destroyer of the theory that Colon was a native of Genoa (Italy) that is clearly confirmed by the study of contemporaneous documents, including the letter of Cristobal Colon himself. Still further confirmation of this is given by the note of Juan de Borromeo. Juan Colon, when forced to abandon his native land, went to sea and thus acquired his great mastery and deep knowledge of meteorology and marine hazards.

### COLON WAGED WAR ON THE KING OF ARAGON & ON ISABELLA, THE CATHOLIC QUEEN

Queen Blanca of Navarre married Juan, brother of King Alfonso of Aragon. To their son, Carlos de Viana, Blanca bequeathed her kingdom, over the protest and repudiation of her husband, her Prince Consort. The son fled and put himself under the protection of his uncle, Alfonso, King of Aragon and Naples and Count of Cataluna. On the death of King Alfonso V, in 1458, his brother Juan assumed the crown of King of Aragon under the title, Juan II. The Catalonians refused to recognize him. In the meanwhile, Carlos de Viana, whom they favored, also died. As a last resort, they offered the crown of Aragon and the Earldom of Barcelona to Renato D'Anjou, Count of Provenza and vassal of the French king. He sent his son, the Duke of Lorna, to Barcelona to effectively help the rebels.

## JUAN COLON, A PIRATE IN THE SERVICE OF THE DUC D'ANJOU

Several mariners were in the service of Renato D'Anjou, who as was the custom, engaged in piracy that was then considered a legitimate form of warfare. In command of one of the pirate fleets of Renato D'Anjou was Juan Colon, operating out of Marseilles. Juan II of Aragon laid seige on Barcelona, in 1471, by land and sea. It was so prolonged that provisions ran low and the spirits of the besieged dropped even lower. On July 23, the blockade was broken by a fleet of ten armed vessels with cargoes of wheat, bacon, oil, cheeses and other provisions. The royal fleet offered no resistance, but fled. In this squadron commanded by D'Epernay, Juan Colon was in command of one of the vessels. (Eventually after a year siege, the city capitulated on October 22, 1472.)

Juan II was at war with Louis XL The latter's corsairs, commanded by Juan Colon, the future discoverer of America, with seven armed vessels, near Alicante, in November 1473, destroyed the galleys of the King of Aragon. Cristobal Colon himself has left proof of his activities in the service of Renato D'Anjou, in a letter dated January 1495, which his son Fernando quotes on page 27 of his *HISTORIA DEL ALMIRANTE DE LAS INDIAS, CRISTOBAL COLON*. He wrote:

"It so happened that King Reinel (whom the Lord took to his side) sent me to Tunis to take the galley Fernan-dina. Arriving near the island of San Pedro in Sardinia, I was told that there were two ships and one carack with the said galley. By this, my crew was alarmed and refused to go further, but resolved to return to Marseilles to get an additional warship and reinforcements. I agreed to this and changing course, unfurled the sails in the evening and on the following morning sighted Cape Cartagena. All (of the crew) believed that we were heading for Marseilles." This episode offers undeniable proof that Cristoforo

Colombo, of Liguria, was an entirely different person than Cristobal Colon. In 1472, when it occurred, the Italian Colombo swore in an affidavit signed in Savona, Italy, that he was a Genoese wool merchant. He could not have been a wool merchant in Italy and a pirate in the service of Renato D'Anjou, at the same time.

It is strange that many renowned writers and historians have failed to give warranted attention to this revealing (and fully confirmed) letter of Colon's. In it he states clearly that he was in the service of King Reinel (Renato D'Anjou), who waged war on the King of Aragon who owned the galley Fernandina. It is established positively that there was no captain named Cristoforo Colombo or Cristobal Colon in the service of King Reinel; but there are extant positive proofs that the pirate Juan Colon, fugitive from Majorca, was in command of his galleys. Thus Cristobal Colon, (in his letter) indirectly, and possibly unsuspectingly, supplied information that made it possible to deduce his true origin. For in this instance, Cristobal Colon, the author of this letter, is none other than Juan Colon in the service of King Reinel. The two names merge in the same person, the future discoverer of America.

In the letter, however, he made no mention of his defeating the fleet of Juan II of Aragon. (There exists documentary proof of this victory won by Juan Colon, the future discoverer of America, over the fleet of Juan II of Aragon that Renato Lianas de Niube relates in detail in plates 182 to 184 of his **EL ENIGMA DE CRISTOBAL COLON**. This document is also to be found entered in folio 9 of book IV of **CONSEJOS SECRETOS DE LOS MERCADORES DE BARCELONA**, recorded by notary Juan Fogasto. This entry establishes that before Alicante, Colon, the future discoverer of America, defeated the King of Aragon's fleet commanded by the Count of Prades, in the service of Louis XI and the Duke of Provenza, as a corsair.) He dared not even allude to it for fear of disclosing that he had waged war on him (Juan II of Aragon). For his son, Fernando the Catholic King and Isabella the Catholic Queen were his most important sponsors.

Henry IV of Castille had declared Juana, his only daughter, illegitimate, and designated his sister, Isabella, his heir. Isabella was supported by a majority of the nobility. Fernando, of Aragon, son of Juan II sought to marry her. Henry IV opposed that match because he wanted to marry her off to the King of Portugal, or the Duke of Berry, brother of Louis XI. The marriage of Fernando and Isabella, however, took place in Valladolid on October 18. 1469. When Henry IV found it out, he had the designation of his sister annulled, and declared his daughter, Juana, his heir. Later, in 1473, he became reconciled with Isabella, and again declared her to be heiress of Castille. On his death, on December 11, 1474, his sister, who was in Segovia, proclaimed herself Queen of Castille with the support of the nobility. Juana's followers (nicknamed "La Beltraneja") organized opposition and on April 1475, proclaimed her Queen, with the support of King Alfonso of Portugal to whom in spite of their difference in age they offered her hand.

In the war that resulted, Louis XI, of France, supported Portugal and sent his corsairs out into the Atlantic. Among them, it was reported by Fernando Gomez de Uribe, was Juan Colon. (Don Fernando Gomez de Uribe, in his authoritative and well-documented work, of which I have a copy in my library, presented documentation of Colon's fighting in the service of the King of Portugal against Isabella the Catholic Queen, all of which appears in ample records of the nobility maintained by Don Fernando Gonzalez, neighbor of St. Vincente de la Barquera, San-tander, the originals of which are in the Room of the Hidalguias of the Royal Chancellery of Valladolid. The testimony of three eye witnesses attest that Juan Gonzalez, father of Fernando Gonzalez, sailed to give battle to Colon who fought in the service of the King of Portugal.)

The campaign of the Cantabrian and of the Atlantic was not favorable to the French corsairs. A strong tempest sank several of their ships and damaged others. In addition, they were forced to face the attacks of the Castillian warships. They were forced to lift the blockade of Fuenterrabia and

suffered other reverses. The vanguard formed by some ships in the command of Juan Colon, future Admiral of the Indies, that were sent to Portugal to escort the galley of King Alfonso, who went to France to interview Louis XI, encountered between Segres and Port Lagos near the Cape of St. Vincente, some Venetian vessels that were assumed to be from Castille and Aragon, apparently sought to intercept the fleet. Colon attacked and boarded those anchored vessels, engaged them in a fierce battle and set fire to them, on August 13, 1476. The man who was to be known later as Cristobal Colon, saved his life by diving overboard and swimming to the Portuguese coast.

Fernando Colon probably heard the account of this affair from his father, related this episode in full detail, in ignorance of the fact that his father fought in the cause of La Beltraneja. Friar Bartolome de las Casas, in chapter 4 of his HISTORIA DE LAS INDIAS, related this incident in even greater detail. He related clearly that Cristobal Colon was sailing with the pirate Columbo Junior, and in the role of pirate with that celebrated mariner, was in the service of Renato D'Anjou and executed his orders. This Columbo Junior was the one in the service of Louis XI whom the French historians call the Vice-Admiral Casanova Coullon (his full name was Guillermo Coullon Casanova). Columbo Junior, Las Casas related, was "the outstanding pirate of that era. . . in whose company Cristobal Colon then and later spent much time." Writing about the engagement near Cape St. Vincente, he added; "It so happened that the vessel on which Cristobal Colon sailed and the galley to which it was tied, took fire and could not be separated. The survivors jumped overboard. Those who could not swim died in the water a less painful death than burning to death. Cristobal Colon was an excellent swimmer and was helped keep afloat, while resting, by an oar. He reached land which was a bit more than two leagues distant from the scene of the blind and merciless engagement." He (Colon) did this in spite of a wound, Las Casas related, that he had sustained in the battle. (On this, or another,

occasion Colon had been wounded by a spherical lead bullet in the fleshy part of his body that had become encysted. It, the bullet, was found in his coffin. Of this wound, he wrote on July 7, 1503, to his monarchs: "My wound has opened up again.")

## COLON, THE MERCHANT MARINER

When he migrated to Portugal, Colon abandoned his life as a pirate. He stated in a letter of his, about 1477, that he turned to sailing in the Northern European waters, reaching Iceland and beyond, even as far as Greenland. In Portugal, he married Felipa Muniz Perestrello, daughter of the Governor of the Madeira Islands. To administer the estate left his wife by her father, he sailed to Porto Santo the island his late father-in-law had governed. There his son Diego was born.

In 1481, while there, a certain Alonso Sanchez de Huelva returned there from a voyage to the Western Hemisphere, during which he had visited the American mainland. He was a guest in Colon's home and furnished him with the data he needed to make his subsequent discovery that immortalized him. Don Manuel Ballesteros wrote on this matter:

"It so happened that there came to Colon's ears . . . word of the voyage of Alonso Sanchez de Huelva who, when caught in a long tempest, had drifted to lands on the other side of the Atlantic. This explains why when he had arrived in Spain, he headed to the region of Huelva, near Palos," HISTORIA DE AMERICA, page 138.

The information that Alonso Sanchez imparted gave Colon such confidence in his projected exploration that Friar Bartolome de las Casas wrote:

"When he set about it, he was as certain of what he was going to discover, find what he found, as if he had the key to the box in which it was locked." (End of chapter XIV of volume 1, of LA HISTORIA DE LAS INDIAS.) When he resolved to return to Spain to ask the support of



the Catholic kings, Ferdinand and Isabella, he had to hide his past. Clearly, Juan Colon could not reveal himself, truthfully, as the Majorcan rebel, and the pirate who had fought in the service of La Beltraneja. If the Catholic monarchs had known of the war he had waged against their own interests, they would probably have jailed him instead of helping him. These are the political motives that prompted Juan Colom to change his name to Cristoforo Colombo or Cristobal Colon, the name of the Italian wool merchant he probably met in Lisbon or the Madeiras when the latter visited there as traveling salesman.

JUAN COLOM, ALIAS CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, WAS  
A JEW

WHAT WAS THE RELIGIOUS MOTIVE TO WHICH BORROMEO ALLUDED IN HIS DOCUMENT? IT WAS NONE OTHER THAN THAT COLOM WAS A MEMBER OF A JEWISH FAMILY OF SO-CALLED "CONVERSOS" (MARRANOS). I could speak at length on this, but I am running out of time. I shall limit myself to saying that THE PROOFS THAT COLON WAS OF JEWISH ORIGIN ARE INNUMERABLE. Outstanding researchers, including Manuel Lopez Flores, Rafael Pineda Yanez, Renato Liana de Niube and many others have confirmed this by extensive researches. The Inquisition kept a close watch on Jewish "converts". Colon, to avoid trouble and the possibility of being denounced, hit on the brilliant idea of carefully hiding his true origin and hiding his true identity by hiding behind that of the Genoese, Cristoforo Colombo (Christopher Columbus).

Several years ago there was reported in a Madrid newspaper that there had been found in the Vatican Archives another document that proves that Colon (alias Christopher Columbus) was a Majorcan (Jew).

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# BIOGRAPHIC DATA THAT CONCLUSIVELY PROVES THAT THE ITALIAN CRISTOFORO COLUMBO WAS NOT THE DISCOVERER OF AMERICA, BUT THAT JUAN COLON, THE SPANISH JEW, WAS

JUAN COLON alias CRISTOBAL COLON alias CHRISTOPHER  
COLUMBUS

Birth date: 1435

Birth place: Genoa (Genova), Majorca, Spain

Language: Catalan, Spanish; & ignorant of Italian

Occupation: Seaman, navigator and pirate

Family name: Colon (stated by him in Mayrazgo)

Died: In Spain

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO (CANAJOSA)

Birth date: 1451

Birth place: Genoa, Liguria, Italy

Language: Italian

Occupation: Wool merchant

Family name: Colombo (stated in his affidavits)

Died: At sea (reported by Manuel Lopez)

## EVIDENCE

Domiciled in Portugal after 23 years at sea (1476) Stated in his diary of his first American voyage, on December 21, 1492

At sea in the service of the Duke D'Anjou, as he related to his son, Fernando, and reported by him on p. 27 of his HISTORIA DEL ALMIRANTE DE LAS INDIAS, CRISTO BAL COLON.

## CONFIRMATION

Secret report of Pedro Martir de Angheria, from Spain, to his master Count Juan de Borromeo in Italy, in letter of May 14, 1493; and another of October 21, 1494. He also aided in protecting C. Colon from exposure by spreading the myth that he was Italian rather than the Spanish pirate who had waged war on his Spanish royal patrons, Ferdinand and Isabella.

Document left behind by Borromeo affirming the hoax and Colon's real Spanish origin.

Victorious battle on fleet of Juan II of Aragon before Alicante, documented by Renato Lianas de Niube in his EL ENIGMA DE CRISTOBAL COLON p. 182-4, and in CONSEJOS DE LOS MERCADORES DE BARCELONA, book IV, folio 9.

Defeat of fleet of Castille & Aragon near Cape St. Vincente, on August 13, 1476, confirming by Fernando Gomez de Uribe, and records in the Room of the Hidalguias of the Royal Chancellery of Valladolid.